The Magic Five System
for Even Money Bets
Using Flat Bets Only
By Izak Matatya

Congratulations! You have acquired by far the best system ever designed for even money betting using flat bets only.

This system can be applied to all even money bets in Roulette for Red/Black, High/Low, Even/Odd, in Baccarat, for Player/Banker or in Craps, for Pass Line and Don't Pass Line.

Many systems have been written to increase your winning chances, using some kind of a progression, such as up as you lose or up as you win, or regression such as down as you lose, or down as you win. Some progressions can be steep, requiring the pressing or the escalation of your bets with the idea of recovering your previous losses, when the winning bet occurs. This has an increased level of risk for, if the winning bet never occurs, you may end up losing a big chunk of your bankroll.

Flat betting has therefore its advantages. You do not increase the size of your bet, whether you lose or win. This way, if you lose your bet, you are down only by 1 unit. Also, you are not required to bet hundreds of units in order to have a final gain of one or a few units only. As a matter of fact, in this system, 1 unit per bet is all you need to bet. It is at the same time, the minimum and the maximum amount required.

This one unit betting has also tremendous advantages. Your unit value can be anything from the table's minimum limit, such as 25cts or $1, to the table's maximum limit, such as $1000 or $10000 depending where you play. You can set your unit value to be $1, experiment with the system as long as you wish and gradually increase your unit value, once you gain confidence in the system.

This system has a unique approach to flat betting. You will not bet on every spin, but only in favorable conditions. If you bet 1 unit on every spin, you will yield to the house edge on the long run, to 5.26% loss of all your wagers for a double zero in Roulette, to 2.7% for a single zero in Roulette. In Baccarat, the Player-hand is worth 1.24% to the house, the Banker-hand is 1.06%. In Craps, you would yield to 1.4% casino advantage, unless you use the odds-bet along with the pass-line wager, that reduces this edge to about .85%. Double-odds reduces the house edge even to .63%. Nevertheless, the house will always have an advantage on you if you bet the same amount spin after spin or bet after bet, because of the way the games are designed and because of the payout value of each bet.

Therefore, we need to define what those favorable conditions are. If, let's say, for the last 20 decisions we get 15 Blacks and 5 Reds, would that be a favorable condition to bet on Red, because of the law of averages? Maybe, but nothing stops for the next 20 decisions to be again 15 Blacks and 5 Reds. The law of averages is valid for numerous decisions. Within say 10,000 decisions, you would get close to a half amount of Reds and Blacks, excluding a small percentage of zeros. But a fluctuation of 2-3% already makes a difference of 200-300 more or less Reds or Blacks.

Our system is not as trivial as counting the number of Reds and Blacks. It is based on a very special discovery of the nature of fluctuations between alternating and repeating colors. If we were to chart this behavior, we would get very similar patterns of wavy structures. The graph would go up and down in curves. We need to find the peeks of those waves, either the upper peek or the lower peek and catch a winning bet following the curve. This surely sounds very ambiguous at this stage, but I will make myself clear during the explanation of the system.

I will first explain how and why the system works, then we will go into how to make use of it, in order to make profits playing even money bets in either Roulette, Craps or Baccarat. For the sake of the explanation, I will stick to Roulette and to color bets, such as Reds and Blacks. You can apply the same concept to Even/Odd, High/Low bets in Roulette and to Player/Banker in Baccarat and to Pass-Line and Don't Pass Line bets in Craps.

First, let's have some definitions. With a repeating color, I mean the occurrence of a same decision of either Red of Black. For instance, if the previous decision was a Red, so was the one following that. Alternating color is when the previous decision of a Red or Black turns into a Black or Red respectively. If a zero shows up, it's a losing bet. However, we will look at the bet following the zero: if it's the same as the one prior to the zero, we will call it a repeating color, if it's not, then it will be an alternating color. The same applies to two or more successive zeros.

Going for a repeat decision would mean placing your bet on the same color that just came up. If the last decision was a Red, you place your bet on Red. If the last decision was a Black, you place your bet on Black. If the last decision was a zero, you place your bet on the same color that showed up right before the zero or zeroes.

Going for an alternate or change decision would mean placing your bet on the opposite color that just came up. If the last decision was a Black, you place your bet on Red and vice versa. If the last decision was a zero, you place your bet on the opposite of the decision prior to the zero or zeroes.
I have been tracking a tremendous amount of decisions and writing down from bet to bet if the color was repeating or alternating. Take a look at the following table, showing 19 decisions:

Table 1

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black
1	25	R
2	9	R
3	11	B
4	1	R
5	30	R
6	32	R
7	21	R
8	28	B
9	27	R
10	8	B
11	26	B
12	27	R
13	30	R
14	7	R
15	00	G
16	17	B
17	7	R
18	25	R
19	8	B

The first decision in sequence 1 is Red. The second decision in sequence 2 is also Red. Therefore, it's a repeating color.
Decision 3 is a Black. Therefore it's an alternating color from decision 2.
Decision 4 is a Red, also an alternating color.
Decision 5 is a Red, a repeating color.
Decision 14 is a Red, a repeating color from decision 13.
Decision 15 is a double zero, neutral.
Decision 16 is a Black, an alternating color from decision 14 prior to the zero, etc.

Then I have tracked down, the variations of the repeating and alternating colors, illustrated in Table 2 below:

Table 2:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
1	25	R	0	0
2	9	R	1	-1
3	11	B	0	0
4	1	R	-1	1
5	30	R	0	0
6	32	R	1	-1
7	21	R	2	-2
8	28	B	1	-1
9	27	R	0	0
10	8	B	-1	1
11	26	B	0	0
12	27	R	-1	1
13	30	R	0	0
14	7	R	1	-1
15	00	G	1	-1
16	17	B	0	0
17	7	R	-1	1
18	25	R	0	0
19	8	B	-1	1

As you can see, decision 2 was a repeating color. Therefore, the difference favoring the repeats is increased by one, giving 1. Likewise, the difference favoring the alternating or changing colors is decreased by 1, giving –1.

In decision 3, we have an alternating color. So we decrement 1 from the repeating colors, giving us 0 and we increment the alternating color, giving us 0.

Decision 4 alternates. We add 1 to the difference favoring changes, which becomes 1 and we subtract 1 from the difference favoring repeats, which becomes –1.

Decision 5 repeats. The difference for repeating colors becomes even or 0. The alternating or changing colors is decremented by 1 unit to 0.

All we are doing is tracking the variation of repeats and changes from the previous decision and writing down the relative value to the previous one, which differs only by 1 unit.

Decision 6 repeats, the difference favoring repeats becomes 1. Decision 7 repeats, the difference becomes 2. Decision 8 alternates, the difference favoring repeats is now

decremented and becomes 1.

Similarly, when decision 6 repeats, the difference favoring changes becomes –1. Decision 7 repeats, this difference is decremented and becomes –2, and so on.

It's very important to understand how to track this. Here are more decisions and the way relative repetitions and changes are being registered:

Table 3:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
20	28	B	**0**	**0**
21	11	B	**1**	**-1**
22	13	B	**2**	**-2**
23	31	B	**3**	**-3**
24	10	B	**4**	**-4**
25	28	B	**5**	**-5**
26	10	B	**6**	**-6**
27	28	B	**7**	**-7**
28	21	R	**6**	**-6**
29	6	B	**5**	**-5**
30	19	R	**4**	**-4**
31	7	R	**5**	**-5**
32	18	R	**6**	**-6**
33	6	B	**5**	**-5**
34	19	R	**4**	**-4**
35	4	B	**3**	**-3**
36	32	R	**2**	**-2**
37	28	B	**1**	**-1**
38	20	B	**2**	**-2**
39	26	B	**3**	**-3**
40	8	B	**4**	**-4**
41	23	R	**3**	**-3**
42	24	B	**2**	**-2**
43	2	B	**3**	**-3**
44	31	B	**4**	**-4**
45	8	B	**5**	**-5**
46	32	R	**4**	**-4**
47	12	R	**5**	**-5**

48	31	B	**4**	**-4**
49	9	R	**3**	**-3**
50	9	R	**4**	**-4**
51	3	R	**5**	**-5**
52	19	R	**6**	**-6**
53	00	G	**6**	**-6**
54	2	B	**5**	**-5**
55	21	R	**4**	**-4**
56	30	R	**5**	**-5**
57	0	G	**5**	**-5**
58	6	B	**4**	**-4**
59	1	R	**3**	**-3**
60	33	B	**2**	**-2**
61	27	R	**1**	**-1**
62	12	R	**2**	**-2**
63	21	R	**3**	**-3**
64	19	R	**4**	**-4**
65	13	B	**3**	**-3**
66	0	G	**3**	**-3**
67	8	B	**4**	**-4**
68	2	B	**5**	**-5**
69	29	B	**6**	**-6**
70	34	R	**5**	**-5**
71	33	B	**4**	**-4**
72	0	G	**4**	**-4**
73	0	G	**4**	**-4**
74	1	R	**3**	**-3**
75	12	R	**4**	**-4**
76	15	B	**3**	**-3**
77	35	B	**4**	**-4**
78	29	B	**5**	**-5**
79	17	B	**6**	**-6**
80	3	R	**5**	**-5**
81	9	R	**6**	**-6**
82	9	R	**7**	**-7**
83	15	B	**6**	**-6**
84	21	R	**5**	**-5**
85	10	B	**4**	**-4**
86	28	B	**5**	**-5**
87	3	R	**4**	**-4**

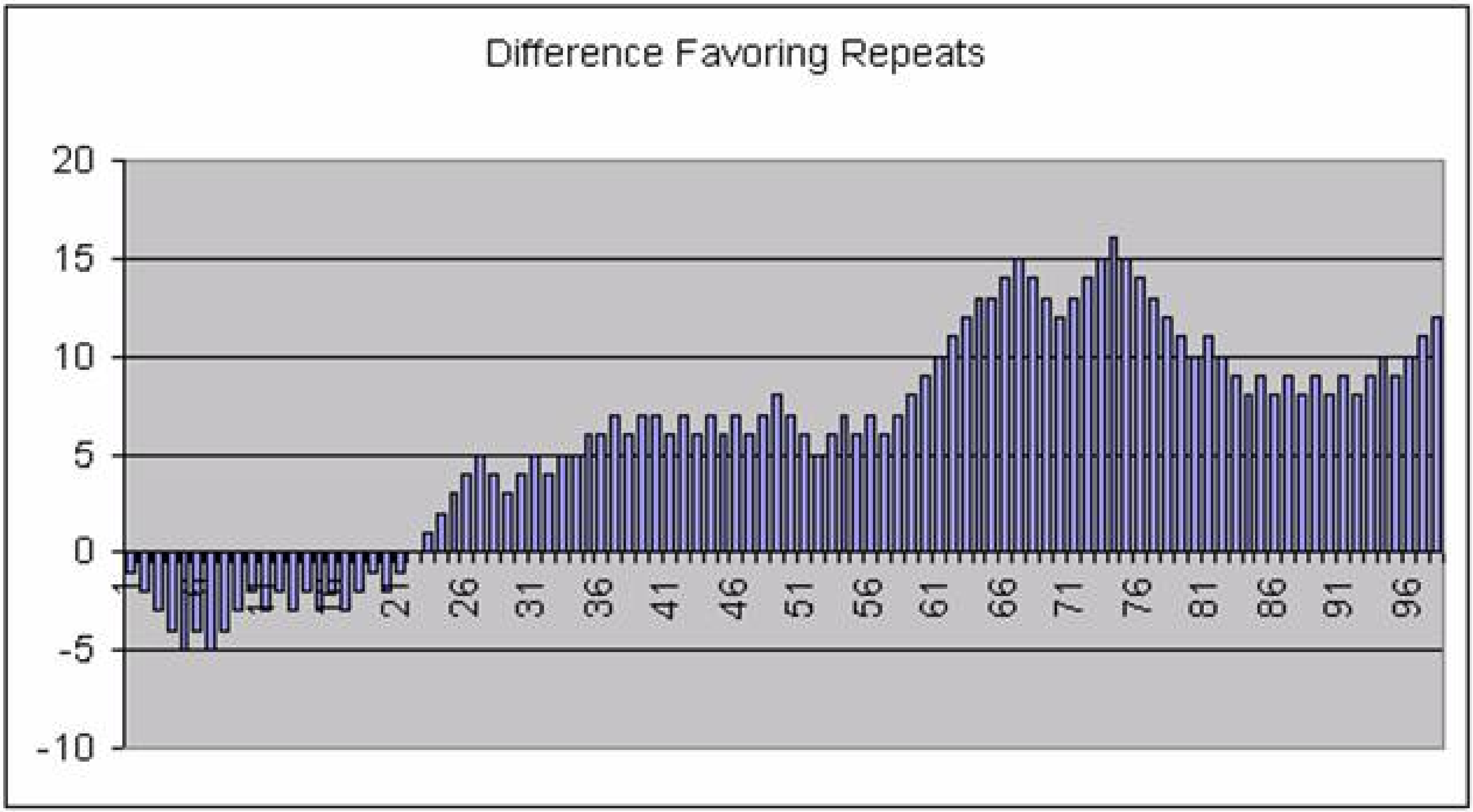
88	32	R	**5**	**-5**
89	36	R	**6**	**-6**
90	1	R	**7**	**-7**
91	32	R	**8**	**-8**
92	35	B	**7**	**-7**
93	8	B	**8**	**-8**
94	25	R	**7**	**-7**
95	31	B	**6**	**-6**
96	15	B	**7**	**-7**

Please note that the difference favoring repeats or changes is not incremented nor decremented when a zero or a double zero shows up.

It's very important to observe the fluctuations within the above 96 decisions. The difference of the numbers of repetitions and changes fluctuate around a low figure. That means that repetitions and changes fluctuate quite frequently around some pivot points and ranges in a quasi harmonic manner.

If we were to graph the above fluctuations, we would get the aforementioned wavy structure. The following chart shows the difference favoring repetitions for the decisions in Table 3.

Chart 1:



Like in nature, everything that goes up must eventually come down. In chart 1 above, we can see that the graph goes upwards in a curvy shape, when more repetitions occur. The graph goes downwards also as a curvy shape, when more changes or alternating colors occur. If we could identify the peeks of those waves and detect when the graph goes downwards, we can deduce that the repetitions turn into alternating colors, or more precisely: there are more alternating colors than repeating ones, during the time the waves goes downwards.

This is one of the main concepts of this system. Because the repetitions and changes occur in this kind of wavy format, rather than straight lines or steep up and down going pulses, we can identify favorable conditions for betting either for a repeating color or an alternating color. And since there will be more repeating or alternating colors when we start betting, it's sufficient to bet 1 unit at a time until we are ahead by 1 unit.

Take sequences 61 to 76 for example. Number of repetitions difference goes from 1 to 6, then back to 3. Obviously the 6 is the peek of this wave. We detect the wave going down, by observing this difference becoming 5 then 4 in sequences 70 and 71 respectively. If we were to bet on a changing color in sequence 70, we would catch a

winning bet in sequence 71. The reason the system works is due to this wavy nature of the graph when we plot difference of repetitions and changes.

Now, let's talk about how the system works. This is determined by identifying when the peeks of the graph occur and when the wave goes to the opposite direction.

When we see a steep rise of the graph, such as 5-8 consecutive repeats or changes, and then we see a step to the other direction, we can conclude that the peek has occurred and that the graph is going the other way. Then we start betting one unit on the opposite trend until we are one unit ahead.

To illustrate this, let us observe the following simulation:

Table 4:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
1	27	R	**0**	**0**
2	31	B	**-1**	**1**
3	18	R	**-2**	**2**
4	4	B	**-3**	**3**
5	1	R	**-4**	**4**
6	15	B	**-5**	**5**
7	35	B	**-4**	**4**
8	30	R	**-5**	**5**
9	5	R	**-4**	**4**
10	34	R	**-3**	**3**
11	18	R	**-2**	**2**
12	29	B	**-3**	**3**
13	31	B	**-2**	**2**
14	27	R	**-3**	**3**
15	27	R	**-2**	**2**
16	13	B	**-3**	**3**
17	26	B	**-2**	**2**
18	1	R	**-3**	**3**
19	21	R	**-2**	**2**
20	32	R	**-1**	**1**
21	11	B	**-2**	**2**
22	8	B	**-1**	**1**
23	33	B	**0**	**0**

24	4	B	**1**	**-1**
25	26	B	**2**	**-2**
26	28	B	**3**	**-3**
27	4	B	**4**	**-4**
28	35	B	**5**	**-5**
29	25	R	**4**	**-4**
30	26	B	**3**	**-3**
31	31	B	**4**	**-4**
32	26	B	**5**	**-5**
33	36	R	**4**	**-4**
34	5	R	**5**	**-5**
35	00	G	**5**	**-5**
36	32	R	**6**	**-6**
37	00	G	**6**	**-6**
38	14	R	**7**	**-7**
39	6	B	**6**	**-6**
40	13	B	**7**	**-7**
41	00	G	**7**	**-7**
42	1	R	**6**	**-6**
43	16	R	**7**	**-7**
44	26	B	**6**	**-6**
45	24	B	**7**	**-7**
46	25	R	**6**	**-6**
47	19	R	**7**	**-7**
48	15	B	**6**	**-6**
49	26	B	**7**	**-7**
50	15	B	**8**	**-8**
51	25	R	**7**	**-7**
52	17	B	**6**	**-6**
53	14	R	**5**	**-5**
54	25	R	**6**	**-6**
55	5	R	**7**	**-7**
56	15	B	**6**	**-6**
57	10	B	**7**	**-7**
58	9	R	**6**	**-6**
59	32	R	**7**	**-7**
60	23	R	**8**	**-8**
61	14	R	**9**	**-9**
62	19	R	**10**	**-10**
63	19	R	**11**	**-11**

64	5	R	**12**	**-12**
65	7	R	**13**	**-13**
66	0	G	**13**	**-13**
67	9	R	**14**	**-14**
68	7	R	**15**	**-15**
69	31	B	**14**	**-14**
70	32	R	**13**	**-13**
71	20	B	**12**	**-12**
72	4	B	**13**	**-13**
73	24	B	**14**	**-14**
74	11	B	**15**	**-15**
75	8	B	**16**	**-16**
76	9	R	**15**	**-15**
77	10	B	**14**	**-14**
78	9	R	**13**	**-13**
79	13	B	**12**	**-12**
80	5	R	**11**	**-11**
81	2	B	**10**	**-10**
82	26	B	**11**	**-11**
83	32	R	**10**	**-10**
84	24	B	**9**	**-9**
85	14	R	**8**	**-8**
86	19	R	**9**	**-9**
87	8	B	**8**	**-8**
88	28	B	**9**	**-9**
89	3	R	**8**	**-8**
90	16	R	**9**	**-9**
91	6	B	**8**	**-8**
92	6	B	**9**	**-9**
93	34	R	**8**	**-8**
94	5	R	**9**	**-9**
95	21	R	**10**	**-10**
96	6	B	**9**	**-9**
97	17	B	**10**	**-10**
98	33	B	**11**	**-11**
99	24	B	**12**	**-12**
100	4	B	**13**	**-13**

In sequences 2 to 6, we see that the number of changes goes from 1 to 5 consecutively (by looking under the column Difference Favoring changes in Table 4). Then in sequence

7, the change difference becomes a 4, because of a repeat decision. This indicates that the peek has occurred in sequence 6, when the alternating colors difference reached 5. So, in sequence 8, we would start betting for a repeating color until the change difference becomes a 3. As the change difference goes from 4 to 3 by betting on repeat colors, we will be 1 unit ahead. And this can happen either within 1 bet or a few bets, if some fluctuations occur on the way.

So we bet 1 unit on Black in sequence 8, since we are going for a repeat bet from decision 7, that was a Black. Red comes up. We lose that bet. The difference of alternating colors becomes 5 again, since Red was an alternating decision.

We bet 1 unit on a repeating color again in sequence 9. The color repeats. We win. The difference of alternating colors is now decremented to 4. We are aiming for this difference to become a 3 (the wave going the other direction). Then we will be 1 unit ahead. And this is our goal for the run: to be 1 unit ahead. After that, we will search for other favorable conditions.

The decision in sequence 9 was red. So we bet 1 unit again on a repeating color, that is, on Red, in sequence 10. Red comes up. We win the bet. The difference of alternating colors becomes 3. This was 4 when we started to bet. We reach 3 and we are 1 unit ahead. This ends the run.

Now, why do we stop when we are only 1 unit ahead? You may say if the wave is going the opposite way, why not bet a few more bets until we win more units? Well, this is because there is no absolute guarantee, that the wave will be a perfect sinusoidal, that it will go down exactly the same way it went up. But mostly it will come down by at least 2 units from its peek, before it goes up again. This is a conclusion of hundreds of thousands of observations. One of the 2 units is used to detect when the peek occurs and the wave goes to the opposite direction and the other unit is used to give us a 1unit profit.

As previously mentioned, your unit value can be a black chip of $100. Playing 5 runs will profit you $500. That's what I recommend you to set your profit goal. Once you win 5 runs, you are up by 5 units, whether your units are $100 or $1000. That is why this system is called the Magic 5.

You may wonder when to stop if the wave does not go to the opposite direction. Well, there will be times when the peek that we detected is not a peek, but just a glitch in the wave going upwards. Then again, I would recommend to stop wagering if you are down by 5 units and look for other favorable situations.

This is the beauty of this system. You risk not more than 5 units. Your bankroll can be a total of 10 units altogether, to give the system a second chance, should you lose your

run.

As statistically determined, you will see, that you will have many more winning sessions of 5 winning runs, than losing runs of 5 units, making the system a winning one on the long run.

Let us take a look at Table 4 again, to see when we apply the system.

In sequences 21 to 28, we see that the difference of repetitions goes from –2 to +5 consecutively, due to 8 repeating Blacks. Then in sequence 29, the color alternates to Red, marking sequence 28 to be the peek of the wave. The difference of the repetitions goes now to +4. Now we want to aim this figure to go to 3, as the wave should go down. We bet for an alternating color, the opposite trend of the repeating color. Therefore we bet 1 unit on Black in sequence 30, since sequence 29 was a Red. We win the bet. The difference of the repetitions goes to +3. We are ahead by 1 unit at the first bet. Mission accomplished. Patience paid off.

In sequence 37 to 56, we see that the difference of repetitions fluctuate between 6 and 7. No wave peeks are encountered. We don't place any bets during this time.

But in sequences 58 to 68, we see a very steep rise of the number of repetitions going from 6 to 15 consecutively. And, in sequence 69, it goes down to 14, as a result of an alternating color. We detect sequence 68 to be the peek. We start betting 1 unit at a time on alternating color, starting from sequence 70, with the aim of the repeat difference to go to 13. We bet on Red in sequence 70, as an alternating color to the decision of Black in sequence 69 and we win the bet. This brings the repetition difference to 13. We are again 1 unit ahead. We complete another winning run.

Then in sequences 71 to 75, we detect another 5 consecutive repetitions, the difference going up from 12 to 16 without fluctuations. When this difference goes down to 15 in sequence 76, as a result of an alternating color, we aim for a 14 by betting on an alternating color in sequence 77. We bet on Black, and we win. We are ahead by another unit, the end of another run.

Following is another simulation for further examples:

Table 5:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
1	16	R	**0**	**0**
2	00	G	**0**	**0**

3	21	R	**1**	**-1**
4	8	B	**0**	**0**
5	30	R	**-1**	**1**
6	15	B	**-2**	**2**
7	8	B	**-1**	**1**
8	16	R	**-2**	**2**
9	5	R	**-1**	**1**
10	12	R	**0**	**0**
11	12	R	**1**	**-1**
12	21	R	**2**	**-2**
13	13	B	**1**	**-1**
14	16	R	**0**	**0**
15	17	B	**-1**	**1**
16	17	B	**0**	**0**
17	3	R	**-1**	**1**
18	00	G	**-1**	**1**
19	22	B	**-2**	**2**
20	32	R	**-3**	**3**
21	5	R	**-2**	**2**
22	36	R	**-1**	**1**
23	17	B	**-2**	**2**
24	13	B	**-1**	**1**
25	00	G	**-1**	**1**
26	0	G	**-1**	**1**
27	34	R	**-2**	**2**
28	7	R	**-1**	**1**
29	10	B	**-2**	**2**
30	25	R	**-3**	**3**
31	25	R	**-2**	**2**
32	2	B	**-3**	**3**
33	33	B	**-2**	**2**
34	00	G	**-2**	**2**
35	30	R	**-3**	**3**
36	28	B	**-4**	**4**
37	19	R	**-5**	**5**
38	15	B	**-6**	**6**
39	24	B	**-5**	**5**
40	22	B	**-4**	**4**
41	9	R	**-5**	**5**
42	17	B	**-6**	**6**

43	23	R	**-7**	**7**
44	24	B	**-8**	**8**
45	00	G	**-8**	**8**
46	6	B	**-7**	**7**
47	14	R	**-8**	**8**
48	1	R	**-7**	**7**
49	15	B	**-8**	**8**
50	20	B	**-7**	**7**
51	13	B	**-6**	**6**
52	22	B	**-5**	**5**
53	00	G	**-5**	**5**
54	16	R	**-6**	**6**
55	26	B	**-7**	**7**
56	4	B	**-6**	**6**
57	2	B	**-5**	**5**
58	1	R	**-6**	**6**
59	15	B	**-7**	**7**
60	36	R	**-8**	**8**
61	6	B	**-9**	**9**
62	0	G	**-9**	**9**
63	34	R	**-10**	**10**
64	16	R	**-9**	**9**
65	14	R	**-8**	**8**
66	2	B	**-9**	**9**
67	15	B	**-8**	**8**
68	1	R	**-9**	**9**
69	10	B	**-10**	**10**
70	2	B	**-9**	**9**
71	18	R	**-10**	**10**
72	10	B	**-11**	**11**
73	22	B	**-10**	**10**
74	14	R	**-11**	**11**
75	20	B	**-12**	**12**
76	32	R	**-13**	**13**
77	6	B	**-14**	**14**
78	23	R	**-15**	**15**
79	36	R	**-14**	**14**
80	32	R	**-13**	**13**
81	13	B	**-14**	**14**
82	22	B	**-13**	**13**

83	3	R	**-14**	**14**
84	30	R	**-13**	**13**
85	32	R	**-12**	**12**
86	33	B	**-13**	**13**
87	24	B	**-12**	**12**
88	33	B	**-11**	**11**
89	7	R	**-12**	**12**
90	6	B	**-13**	**13**
91	22	B	**-12**	**12**
92	28	B	**-11**	**11**
93	4	B	**-10**	**10**
94	27	R	**-11**	**11**
95	36	R	**-10**	**10**
96	26	B	**-11**	**11**
97	31	B	**-10**	**10**
98	18	R	**-11**	**11**
99	21	R	**-10**	**10**
100	6	B	**-11**	**11**

In the simulation of Table 5, we observe in sequences 33 to 38 that the difference of changes (or alternating colors) goes consecutively from 2 to 6, then to 5 in sequence 39. We determine sequence 38 to be the peek. We aim for this difference to reach +4 by betting on the opposite trend: repeating color.

Since the decision in sequence 39 was a Black, we go for a Black in sequence 40. We win the bet. The difference of alternating colors becomes indeed 4. We are 1 unit ahead. This terminates the winning run.

Does that mean that we don't place a single bet until sequence 40? Yes. But, we don't have to stay in one table and watch the wheel spin after spin. Most roulette tables have scoreboards that display the last 12-16 numbers, where the colors are seen very clearly. We can observe different scoreboards of different tables and watch for 5 or more consecutive repeat or alternating decisions until the decision is reversed. Then we attack with this reverse decision, betting 1 unit at a time until the difference of the opposite trend is higher by 1 unit.

This may not be immediate. Let's take an example in Table 5, when this occurs.

In sequences 40 to 45, the difference of alternating colors goes up from 4 to 8. As you noticed, the zero in sequence 45 does not change the difference number 8 from sequence 44, as it is not a change nor a repeat. The difference number of alternating colors goes down to 7 in sequence 46. Since 4 to 8 was a consecutive rise in sequences

40 to 45, the fact that it goes down to 7 in sequence 46, marks the peek of the wave in sequence 45. Now, we want to aim for this difference to become a 6 and we start betting for the opposite trend, that is, for a repeat color.

As you notice, this is not accomplished until sequence 51. We bet 1 unit on Black in sequence 47 as a repeat decision, but Red comes up, bringing the difference back to 8. We now bet 1 unit on Red, as a repeat decision, in sequence 48 and we win. The difference on alternating colors is now 7, so we are even. Remember this needs to go down to 6 in order to complete our run.

Next, we bet 1 unit on Red, as a repeat decision in sequence 49. Black comes up. We lose. The difference goes back to 8. Our net for the run is –1 unit.

We bet 1 unit on Black in sequence 50, on a repeat decision. We will bet on a repeat decision only, until we are 1 unit ahead. Black comes up. The difference of alternating colors becomes 7. We are even again.

We bet 1 unit on Black in sequence 51 as a repeat decision. Black comes up. The difference is finally 6. We are 1 unit ahead. This ends this winning run, which took a bit longer to complete.

Sequences 57 to 65 is another example of a short winning run. The difference of alternating colors rise from 5 to 10 consecutively from sequences 57 to 63, despite the zero in sequence 62, then falls back to 9 in sequence 64. We attack by applying our system with a repeating color in sequence 65. We bet 1 unit on Red, as a repeating decision and we win right away, bringing us 1 unit ahead for this winning run.

A similar short winning run is observed in sequences 73 to 80. The difference of the alternating colors rise from 10 to 15 consecutively in sequences 73 to 78. The fact that this difference falls by one unit to 14 in sequence 79 marks sequence 78 as the peek of the wave. Betting a repeat decision in sequence 80 gives us another quick win of 1 unit.

Do we ever have losing runs? It’s rare, but they may happen. Let’s see if we can find one in the next illustration in Table 6.

Table 6:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
1	3	R	**0**	**0**
2	22	B	**-1**	**1**
3	2	B	**0**	**0**

4	14	R	**-1**	**1**
5	31	B	**-2**	**2**
6	23	R	**-3**	**3**
7	30	R	**-2**	**2**
8	00	G	**-2**	**2**
9	6	B	**-3**	**3**
10	11	B	**-2**	**2**
11	12	R	**-3**	**3**
12	34	R	**-2**	**2**
13	31	B	**-3**	**3**
14	5	R	**-4**	**4**
15	12	R	**-3**	**3**
16	21	R	**-2**	**2**
17	19	R	**-1**	**1**
18	26	B	**-2**	**2**
19	5	R	**-3**	**3**
20	29	B	**-4**	**4**
21	20	B	**-3**	**3**
22	23	R	**-4**	**4**
23	35	B	**-5**	**5**
24	27	R	**-6**	**6**
25	9	R	**-5**	**5**
26	2	B	**-6**	**6**
27	33	B	**-5**	**5**
28	14	R	**-6**	**6**
29	4	B	**-7**	**7**
30	17	B	**-6**	**6**
31	20	B	**-5**	**5**
32	00	G	**-5**	**5**
33	35	B	**-4**	**4**
34	13	B	**-3**	**3**
35	11	B	**-2**	**2**
36	16	R	**-3**	**3**
37	22	B	**-4**	**4**
38	2	B	**-3**	**3**
39	18	R	**-4**	**4**
40	9	R	**-3**	**3**
41	1	R	**-2**	**2**
42	20	B	**-3**	**3**
43	28	B	**-2**	**2**

44	23	R	**-3**	**3**
45	10	B	**-4**	**4**
46	34	R	**-5**	**5**
47	3	R	**-4**	**4**
48	9	R	**-3**	**3**
49	30	R	**-2**	**2**
50	5	R	**-1**	**1**
51	34	R	**0**	**0**
52	13	B	**-1**	**1**
53	23	R	**-2**	**2**
54	17	B	**-3**	**3**
55	21	R	**-4**	**4**
56	29	B	**-5**	**5**
57	23	R	**-6**	**6**
58	36	R	**-5**	**5**
59	31	B	**-6**	**6**
60	18	R	**-7**	**7**
61	11	B	**-8**	**8**
62	35	B	**-7**	**7**
63	13	B	**-6**	**6**
64	00	G	**-6**	**6**
65	13	B	**-5**	**5**
66	35	B	**-4**	**4**
67	32	R	**-5**	**5**
68	29	B	**-6**	**6**
69	1	R	**-7**	**7**
70	10	B	**-8**	**8**
71	28	B	**-7**	**7**
72	33	B	**-6**	**6**
73	29	B	**-5**	**5**
74	1	R	**-6**	**6**
75	15	B	**-7**	**7**
76	1	R	**-8**	**8**
77	28	B	**-9**	**9**
78	3	R	**-10**	**10**
79	26	B	**-11**	**11**
80	34	R	**-12**	**12**
81	24	B	**-13**	**13**
82	26	B	**-12**	**12**
83	27	R	**-13**	**13**

84	2	B	**-14**	**14**
85	22	B	**-13**	**13**
86	10	B	**-12**	**12**
87	36	R	**-13**	**13**
88	4	B	**-14**	**14**
89	20	B	**-13**	**13**
90	3	R	**-14**	**14**
91	3	R	**-13**	**13**
92	16	R	**-12**	**12**
93	28	B	**-13**	**13**
94	9	R	**-14**	**14**
95	26	B	**-15**	**15**
96	26	B	**-14**	**14**
97	24	B	**-13**	**13**
98	8	B	**-12**	**12**
99	19	R	**-13**	**13**
100	11	B	**-14**	**14**
101	22	B	**-13**	**13**
102	36	R	**-14**	**14**
103	2	B	**-15**	**15**
104	30	R	**-16**	**16**
105	0	G	**-16**	**16**
106	12	R	**-15**	**15**
107	10	B	**-16**	**16**
108	23	R	**-17**	**17**
109	13	B	**-18**	**18**
110	26	B	**-17**	**17**
111	21	R	**-18**	**18**
112	19	R	**-17**	**17**
113	7	R	**-16**	**16**
114	4	B	**-17**	**17**
115	29	B	**-16**	**16**
116	30	R	**-17**	**17**
117	10	B	**-18**	**18**
118	15	B	**-17**	**17**
119	25	R	**-18**	**18**
120	19	R	**-17**	**17**
121	3	R	**-16**	**16**
122	20	B	**-17**	**17**
123	30	R	**-18**	**18**

124	25	R	**-17**	**17**
125	34	R	**-16**	**16**
126	6	B	**-17**	**17**
127	16	R	**-18**	**18**
128	33	B	**-19**	**19**
129	32	R	**-20**	**20**
130	22	B	**-21**	**21**
131	27	R	**-22**	**22**
132	4	B	**-23**	**23**
133	9	R	**-24**	**24**
134	1	R	**-23**	**23**
135	34	R	**-22**	**22**
136	2	B	**-23**	**23**
137	12	R	**-24**	**24**
138	26	B	**-25**	**25**
139	18	R	**-26**	**26**
140	20	B	**-27**	**27**

In sequences 73 to 81, the difference of alternating colors rise consecutively from 5 to 13. Then it falls to 12 in sequence 82. We would expect normally that the difference would fall another unit to 11, but instead, it continues to rise all the way to 27 in sequence 140 without ever becoming 11. Now, this is a losing run. We will limit our losses to only 5 units by stopping in sequence 108, when the difference of alternating colors reaches 17, as we started off when this difference was 12.

As an exercise, find in Table 6 all the winning runs and compare your answers to the ones given in the next paragraph:

Winning runs of Table 6:

- **Sequences 30-37. The difference of the repeating colors rises from –6 to –2 in sequences 30 to 35, then falls by 1 to –3 in sequence 36. Betting on alternating color in sequence 37 and winning the bet completes this run.**
- **Sequences 46-53. The difference of the repeating colors rises from –5 to 0 in sequences 46 to 51, then falls by 1 to –1 in sequence 52. Betting on alternating color in sequence 53 and winning the bet completes this run.**
- **Sequences 51-66. The difference of alternating colors rises from 0 to 6 consecutively in sequences 51 to 57. Then this difference falls by one unit to 5 in sequence 58. We start betting on a repeat color one unit at a time to aim for this difference to fall by another unit to 4. This doesn't happen until sequence 66, where only then, we are ahead by 1 unit. During this run, we were down by 3 units at one**

point in sequence 61, until we recover to plus 1 unit in sequence 66. Please note that this run overlaps with the previous winning run over a few sequences, but is totally valid and detectable.

- **If one would come to the table at sequence 61, one would detect another overlapping winning run between sequences 61 to 68, as the difference favoring repeats rises consecutively from –8 to –4 and goes back to –6.**
- **Similarly another overlapping winning run is detected in sequences 66 to 72, as the difference favoring changes rises from 4 to 8 in sequences 66 to 70 and then falls back to 6 in sequence 72.**
- **Sequences 125-135. The difference of alternating colors rises from 16 to 24 consecutively in sequences 125 to 133, falling by 1 unit to 23 in sequence 134. We start betting on a repeat color then aiming for this difference to become 22 and we win our bet in one shot in sequence 125. Please note that the fact that we dropped our losing run in sequence 108, doesn't mean we shouldn't look for further winning runs. And we do find them, such as the one in sequences 125-135.**

We start observing the beginning of another run that we should consider in sequences 136 to 140, where the difference of alternating colors rise consecutively for 5 sequences from 22 to 27 and we are curious how this is going to end. Here is the continuation of that simulation starting from sequence 141 in Table 7 below:

Table 7:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
141	33	B	**-26**	**26**
142	23	R	**-27**	**27**
143	31	B	**-28**	**28**
144	26	B	**-27**	**27**
145	9	R	**-28**	**28**
146	16	R	**-27**	**27**
147	0	G	**-27**	**27**
148	36	R	**-26**	**26**
149	33	B	**-27**	**27**
150	31	B	**-26**	**26**
151	6	B	**-25**	**25**
152	10	B	**-24**	**24**

In sequence 141, this difference falls by one unit to 26. We aim for this to become 25 and bet on repeating decisions. We accomplish our goal in sequence 152, when this difference becomes 24. Please note that because of the zero in sequence 147, we needed

to aim for the difference to become 24 instead of 25, as the zero brought us one additional unit down. On our way from sequence 142 to 152, we lose and we win on repeating bets, every time betting only 1 unit on a repeat decision. We are down not more than 3 units in sequences 143 and 145 when the difference favoring changes becomes 28 and we recover all the way to +1 unit in sequence 152, where the run ends.

Now that we understand thoroughly how the system works, let's talk about what you need to do in order to apply the system.

If you want to apply the system to Roulette, you won't need a template to keep track of 5 or more consecutive repeats or alternating colors. You can see them clearly on a scoreboard.

If you would like to use the system for Craps or Baccarat, I would recommend to keep your tracking on a template, that looks like the following for Baccarat for instance, when it's filled out.

When you place your bet, write down where you have placed it and keep account of your net, as shown below:

Baccarat Template Sample:

Seq. #	Player/Banker	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes	Bet Placed on P/B	Net
1	P	0	0		
2	P	1	-1		
3	B	0	0		
4	B	1	-1		
5	B	2	-2		
6	B	3	-3		
7	B	4	-4		
8	B	5	-5		
9	P	4	-4		
10	B	3	-3	B	+1
11	P	4	-4		
12	P	5	-5		

A blank template is provided on the next page.

If you will apply it to Craps, just change the column title from Banker/Player to Pass-

Line/Don't Pass Line.

Template:

Seq. #	Player/Banker	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes	Bet Placed on P/B	Net
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					

33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					

As Player or Banker decisions come up, mark down the variations of repetitions and changes. For instance if Player or Banker repeats, then increment the number under column Difference Favoring Repeats and decrement the number under Difference Favoring Changes. If Player or Banker decision alternates, then increment the number under column Difference Favoring Changes and decrement the number under column Difference Favoring Repeats. In any event you will notice that the numbers under the two columns Difference Favoring Repeats and Difference Favoring Changes are the negatives of one another.

With some experience, you can keep track of only 1 column, either repeats or changes. But then you will have to detect 5 or more consecutive repeats or changes going backwards. The difference of repeats going down 5 or more numbers consecutively means that the difference of changes are going up by 5 or more consecutive decisions and vice versa.

Once you detect 5 or more consecutive changes or repeats ending with an opposite decision, it's time to bet on the opposite trend, for an alternating decision or for a repeat.

You bet only 1 unit at a time from bet to bet, no matter what decision comes up.
Keep track of your net amount. Once you are ahead by 1 unit, that run is over. You also stop wagering if your net is lower than 5 units. Once you are ahead by 5 units after 5 winning runs, you should end your session and leave. Since you are wagering with relatively high unit values, 5 units should accomplish your winning goal.

****

There are a few variations of this system, that you may find interesting. My tests show that when the graph cuts the 0 point, or when the difference favoring changes or repeats become 0 at any point of your tracking, it will fluctuate to 1 and back to 0 a few times. You can take advantage of this situation. Every time a 0 difference is reached, either at the beginning of your tracking or at any point in the middle of advanced sequences, you can go for 1 unit bets until that difference becomes 1 unit to your advantage. You can

repeat this until you reach +5 units.

The following simulation of 130 spins in Table 8 below will illustrate this variation:

Table 8:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
1	26	B	**0**	**0**
2	36	R	**-1**	**1**
3	23	R	**0**	**0**
4	36	R	**1**	**-1**
5	30	R	**2**	**-2**
6	2	B	**1**	**-1**
7	14	R	**0**	**0**
8	0	G	**0**	**0**
9	12	R	**1**	**-1**
10	24	B	**0**	**0**
11	24	B	**1**	**-1**
12	3	R	**0**	**0**
13	28	B	**-1**	**1**
14	34	R	**-2**	**2**
15	4	B	**-3**	**3**
16	24	B	**-2**	**2**
17	35	B	**-1**	**1**
18	16	R	**-2**	**2**
19	16	R	**-1**	**1**
20	5	R	**0**	**0**
21	32	R	**1**	**-1**
22	9	R	**2**	**-2**
23	10	B	**1**	**-1**
24	23	R	**0**	**0**
25	14	R	**1**	**-1**
26	31	B	**0**	**0**
27	24	B	**1**	**-1**
28	12	R	**0**	**0**
29	0	G	**0**	**0**
30	8	B	**-1**	**1**

31	22	B	**0**	**0**
32	13	B	**1**	**-1**
33	19	R	**0**	**0**
34	21	R	**1**	**-1**
35	00	G	**1**	**-1**
36	22	B	**0**	**0**
37	30	R	**-1**	**1**
38	16	R	**0**	**0**
39	6	B	**-1**	**1**
40	0	G	**-1**	**1**
41	11	B	**0**	**0**
42	17	B	**1**	**-1**
43	33	B	**2**	**-2**
44	30	R	**1**	**-1**
45	16	R	**2**	**-2**
46	32	R	**3**	**-3**
47	27	R	**4**	**-4**
48	13	B	**3**	**-3**
49	4	B	**4**	**-4**
50	27	R	**3**	**-3**
51	32	R	**4**	**-4**
52	15	B	**3**	**-3**
53	35	B	**4**	**-4**
54	14	R	**3**	**-3**
55	15	B	**2**	**-2**
56	30	R	**1**	**-1**
57	11	B	**0**	**0**
58	13	B	**1**	**-1**
59	33	B	**2**	**-2**
60	16	R	**1**	**-1**
61	25	R	**2**	**-2**
62	25	R	**3**	**-3**
63	23	R	**4**	**-4**
64	21	R	**5**	**-5**
65	3	R	**6**	**-6**
66	15	B	**5**	**-5**
67	2	B	**6**	**-6**
68	21	R	**5**	**-5**
69	29	B	**4**	**-4**
70	8	B	**5**	**-5**

71	14	R	**4**	**-4**
72	30	R	**5**	**-5**
73	4	B	**4**	**-4**
74	00	G	**4**	**-4**
75	4	B	**5**	**-5**
76	22	B	**6**	**-6**
77	7	R	**5**	**-5**
78	8	B	**4**	**-4**
79	5	R	**3**	**-3**
80	4	B	**2**	**-2**
81	18	R	**1**	**-1**
82	24	B	**0**	**0**
83	9	R	**-1**	**1**
84	11	B	**-2**	**2**
85	16	R	**-3**	**3**
86	36	R	**-2**	**2**
87	9	R	**-1**	**1**
88	13	B	**-2**	**2**
89	6	B	**-1**	**1**
90	4	B	**0**	**0**
91	1	R	**-1**	**1**
92	12	R	**0**	**0**
93	17	B	**-1**	**1**
94	23	R	**-2**	**2**
95	16	R	**-1**	**1**
96	17	B	**-2**	**2**
97	2	B	**-1**	**1**
98	19	R	**-2**	**2**
99	25	R	**-1**	**1**
100	26	B	**-2**	**2**
101	6	B	**-1**	**1**
102	35	B	**0**	**0**
103	3	R	**-1**	**1**
104	14	R	**0**	**0**
105	17	B	**-1**	**1**
106	28	B	**0**	**0**
107	22	B	**1**	**-1**
108	26	B	**2**	**-2**
109	26	B	**3**	**-3**
110	33	B	**4**	**-4**

111	21	R	**3**	**-3**
112	0	G	**3**	**-3**
113	4	B	**2**	**-2**
114	3	R	**1**	**-1**
115	1	R	**2**	**-2**
116	16	R	**3**	**-3**
117	0	G	**3**	**-3**
118	3	R	**4**	**-4**
119	1	R	**5**	**-5**
120	21	R	**6**	**-6**
121	8	B	**5**	**-5**
122	13	B	**6**	**-6**
123	33	B	**7**	**-7**
124	10	B	**8**	**-8**
125	6	B	**9**	**-9**
126	24	B	**10**	**-10**
127	12	R	**9**	**-9**
128	5	R	**10**	**-10**
129	27	R	**11**	**-11**
130	21	R	**12**	**-12**

Let's take a look at the column Difference Favoring Repeats.

Run 1. In sequence 1, we are obviously at 0. So let's say, we go for a repeat. We reach +1 in sequence 4. That means, Black and Red colors repeated 1 more time than they alternated, making us one unit ahead.

Run 2. The next 0 difference is reached in sequence 7. We would like to aim for a difference of 1 again. It is reached in sequence 9, but this doesn't count because of the zero in sequence 8. So we need to reach difference 2, in order to come out 1 unit ahead. And that is reached in sequence 22.

If we had started to observe the scoreboard at sequence 10, then we would reach difference 1 in sequence 11. And the run starting at 0 difference of sequence 12 would be won at sequence 21, reaching difference 1.

Run 3. At sequence 24 we encounter another 0 difference terminated in sequence 25.

Run 4. The 0 difference in sequence 26 is terminated in sequence 27, giving us one more unit profit.

Run 5. The 0 difference in sequence 28 is terminated in sequence 47. This time, we

needed to be in difference 4, in order to be 1 unit ahead, because of the 3 appearances of green zeroes in sequences 29, 35 and 40.

Remember, every appearance of the green 0 postpones our goal of being 1 unit ahead by an extra difference number. Therefore, the appearances of 3 zeroes changed our difference goal to be at 1+3=4, reached at sequence 47.

All the above means that you start betting when the number you register under column Difference Favoring Repeats becomes a 0, which starts a run terminated when we get difference 1. Then you don't bet until you get another 0 in your difference column. You repeat the process until you accumulate your +5 units.

Now that we have reached 5 units in total during the 5 runs above, we stop wagering and can start over again at another table or another day or another casino.

****

Another variation of this system, is to look for a pivot point around which, repeats and changes fluctuate very frequently.

If the difference favoring repeats for instance rises quickly to around 10, we can take this difference as a pivot point and go for an alternating decision, with the aim of reaching a difference of 8 for repeats.

You can apply this variation also when a difference of either repeats or changes rises quickly and not necessarily consecutively by 10 points from any value, say from 7 to 17 or from 15 to 25, etc. within about 15-20 spins.

Table 9 below illustrates this.
Table 9 is a continuation of Table 8, with overlapping sequences 106-110.

Table 9:

Seq. #	Number	Red/Black	Difference Favoring Repeats	Difference Favoring Changes
106	28	B	**0**	**0**
107	22	B	**1**	**-1**
108	26	B	**2**	**-2**
109	26	B	**3**	**-3**
110	33	B	**4**	**-4**
111	21	R	**3**	**-3**

112	0	G	**3**	**-3**
113	4	B	**2**	**-2**
114	3	R	**1**	**-1**
115	1	R	**2**	**-2**
116	16	R	**3**	**-3**
117	0	G	**3**	**-3**
118	3	R	**4**	**-4**
119	1	R	**5**	**-5**
120	21	R	**6**	**-6**
121	8	B	**5**	**-5**
122	13	B	**6**	**-6**
123	33	B	**7**	**-7**
124	10	B	**8**	**-8**
125	6	B	**9**	**-9**
126	24	B	**10**	**-10**
127	12	R	**9**	**-9**
128	5	R	**10**	**-10**
129	27	R	**11**	**-11**
130	21	R	**12**	**-12**
131	30	R	**13**	**-13**
132	24	B	**12**	**-12**
133	16	R	**11**	**-11**
134	35	B	**10**	**-10**
135	36	R	**9**	**-9**
136	11	B	**8**	**-8**
137	33	B	**9**	**-9**
138	11	B	**10**	**-10**
139	10	B	**11**	**-11**
140	16	R	**10**	**-10**
141	26	B	**9**	**-9**
142	31	B	**10**	**-10**
143	15	B	**11**	**-11**
144	17	B	**12**	**-12**
145	14	R	**11**	**-11**
146	32	R	**12**	**-12**
147	9	R	**13**	**-13**
148	26	B	**12**	**-12**
149	36	R	**11**	**-11**
150	3	R	**12**	**-12**
151	23	R	**13**	**-13**

152	23	R	**14**	**-14**
153	31	B	**13**	**-13**
154	00	G	**13**	**-13**
155	32	R	**12**	**-12**
156	35	B	**11**	**-11**
157	27	R	**10**	**-10**
158	4	B	**9**	**-9**
159	34	R	**8**	**-8**
160	00	G	**8**	**-8**
161	22	B	**7**	**-7**
162	0	G	**7**	**-7**
163	5	R	**6**	**-6**
164	23	R	**7**	**-7**
165	29	B	**6**	**-6**
166	24	B	**7**	**-7**
167	23	R	**6**	**-6**
168	3	R	**7**	**-7**
169	30	R	**8**	**-8**
170	27	R	**9**	**-9**
171	0	G	**9**	**-9**
172	15	B	**8**	**-8**
173	23	R	**7**	**-7**
174	30	R	**8**	**-8**
175	25	R	**9**	**-9**
176	5	R	**10**	**-10**
177	26	B	**9**	**-9**
178	35	B	**10**	**-10**
179	22	B	**11**	**-11**
180	19	R	**10**	**-10**
181	30	R	**11**	**-11**
182	32	R	**12**	**-12**
183	26	B	**11**	**-11**
184	31	B	**12**	**-12**
185	24	B	**13**	**-13**
186	26	B	**14**	**-14**
187	19	R	**13**	**-13**
188	21	R	**14**	**-14**
189	4	B	**13**	**-13**
190	33	B	**14**	**-14**
191	23	R	**13**	**-13**

192	17	B	**12**	**-12**
193	14	R	**11**	**-11**
194	6	B	**10**	**-10**
195	28	B	**11**	**-11**
196	32	R	**10**	**-10**
197	20	B	**9**	**-9**
198	26	B	**10**	**-10**
199	12	R	**9**	**-9**
200	15	B	**8**	**-8**
201	30	R	**7**	**-7**
202	22	B	**6**	**-6**
203	15	B	**7**	**-7**
204	25	R	**6**	**-6**
205	27	R	**7**	**-7**
206	14	R	**8**	**-8**
207	00	G	**8**	**-8**
208	8	B	**7**	**-7**
209	24	B	**8**	**-8**
210	22	B	**9**	**-9**
211	1	R	**8**	**-8**
212	36	R	**9**	**-9**
213	2	B	**8**	**-8**
214	8	B	**9**	**-9**
215	00	G	**9**	**-9**
216	18	R	**8**	**-8**
217	33	B	**7**	**-7**
218	24	B	**8**	**-8**
219	33	B	**9**	**-9**
220	16	R	**8**	**-8**
221	3	R	**9**	**-9**
222	23	R	**10**	**-10**
223	20	B	**9**	**-9**
224	00	G	**9**	**-9**
225	33	B	**10**	**-10**
226	10	B	**11**	**-11**
227	35	B	**12**	**-12**
228	26	B	**13**	**-13**
229	00	G	**13**	**-13**
230	30	R	**12**	**-12**
231	34	R	**13**	**-13**

232	4	B	**12**	**-12**
233	19	R	**11**	**-11**
234	33	B	**10**	**-10**
235	24	B	**11**	**-11**
236	4	B	**12**	**-12**
237	35	B	**13**	**-13**
238	21	R	**12**	**-12**
239	30	R	**13**	**-13**
240	18	R	**14**	**-14**
241	26	B	**13**	**-13**
242	30	R	**12**	**-12**
243	30	R	**13**	**-13**
244	32	R	**14**	**-14**
245	2	B	**13**	**-13**
246	20	B	**14**	**-14**
247	14	R	**13**	**-13**
248	11	B	**12**	**-12**
249	31	B	**13**	**-13**
250	6	B	**14**	**-14**
251	19	R	**13**	**-13**
252	0	G	**13**	**-13**
253	34	R	**14**	**-14**
254	28	B	**13**	**-13**
255	7	R	**12**	**-12**
256	24	B	**11**	**-11**
257	26	B	**12**	**-12**
258	29	B	**13**	**-13**
259	29	B	**14**	**-14**
260	14	R	**13**	**-13**
261	26	B	**12**	**-12**
262	28	B	**13**	**-13**
263	17	B	**14**	**-14**
264	14	R	**13**	**-13**
265	25	R	**14**	**-14**
266	00	G	**14**	**-14**
267	4	B	**13**	**-13**
268	19	R	**12**	**-12**
269	5	R	**13**	**-13**
270	30	R	**14**	**-14**
271	25	R	**15**	**-15**

272	28	B	**14**	**-14**
273	8	B	**15**	**-15**
274	23	R	**14**	**-14**
275	12	R	**15**	**-15**
276	3	R	**16**	**-16**
277	34	R	**17**	**-17**
278	22	B	**16**	**-16**
279	32	R	**15**	**-15**
280	5	R	**16**	**-16**
281	22	B	**15**	**-15**
282	17	B	**16**	**-16**
283	20	B	**17**	**-17**
284	33	B	**18**	**-18**
285	27	R	**17**	**-17**
286	5	R	**18**	**-18**
287	33	B	**17**	**-17**
288	11	B	**18**	**-18**
289	29	B	**19**	**-19**
290	36	R	**18**	**-18**
291	11	B	**17**	**-17**
292	4	B	**18**	**-18**
293	27	R	**17**	**-17**
294	17	B	**16**	**-16**
295	14	R	**15**	**-15**
296	28	B	**14**	**-14**
297	34	R	**13**	**-13**
298	22	B	**12**	**-12**
299	16	R	**11**	**-11**
300	0	G	**11**	**-11**
301	10	B	**10**	**-10**
302	32	R	**9**	**-9**
303	14	R	**10**	**-10**
304	21	R	**11**	**-11**
305	10	B	**10**	**-10**
306	23	R	**9**	**-9**
307	19	R	**10**	**-10**
308	28	B	**9**	**-9**

The difference favoring repeats rises to 10 within 20 spins, from sequences

106 to 126. At sequence 126, we decide to go for an alternating decision, with the goal of reaching difference 9 for the repeat bets, giving us 1 unit profit, as we go from difference 10 to 9.

Observe how many times this is achieved:

- **from sequences 126 to 127**
- **from sequences 128 to 135**
- **from sequences 138 to 141**
- **from sequences 142 to 159 (there was a green 0 in sequence 154, so we needed to reach difference 8 instead of 9 to be 1 unit ahead**
- **from sequences 176 to 177**

and some other sequences, but we have reached our magic 5 units ahead, where we leave with our winnings.

Wishing you lots of success using the Magic Five system.

Izak Matatya

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